UNIT II

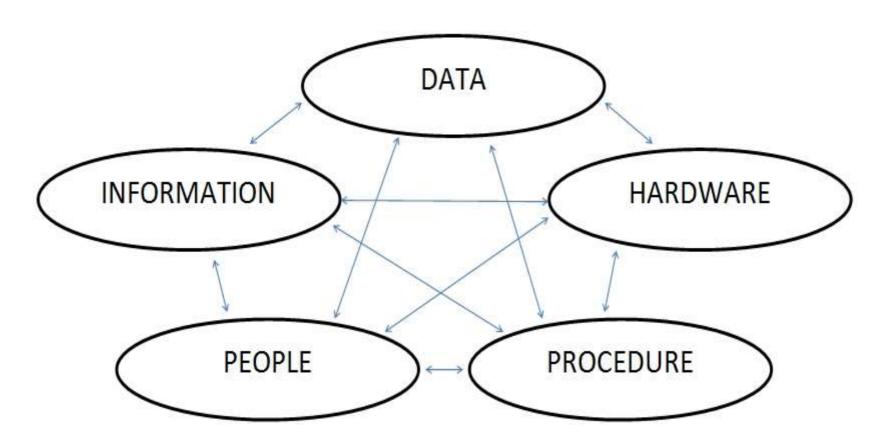
Management Information System (MIS)

Managing Information Systems

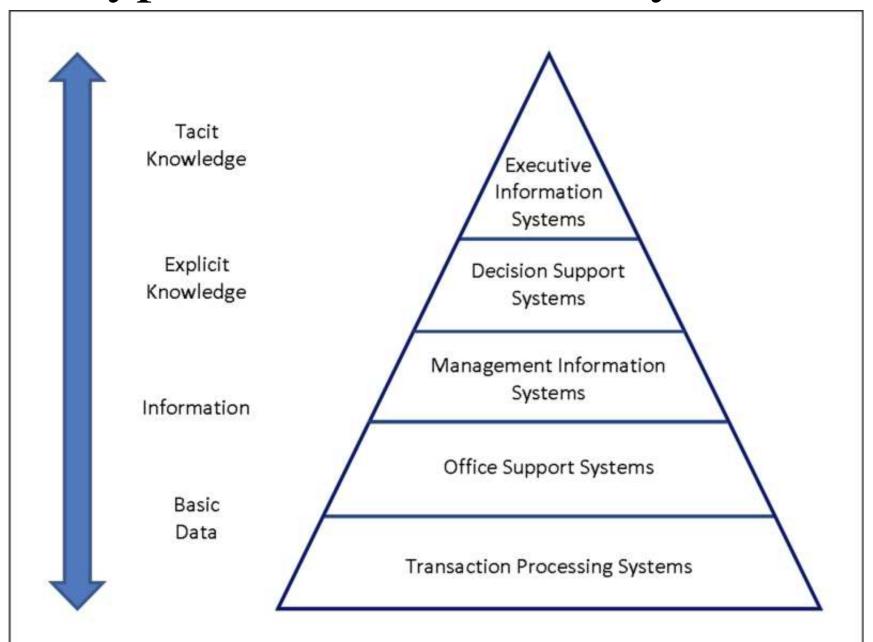
- •An introduction to Information System
- Types of Informantion System
- Meaning of Management Information System
 - Challenges of Managing the IT Functions
- **.**Evolution Of MIS
- •Features of MIS
- Elements of MIS
- •Output of MIS
- MIS Objectives
- Benefits of MIS

Information System

An information system is an organized combination of people, hardware, software, communications Networks and data resources that collects, transforms, and disseminates information in an organization.

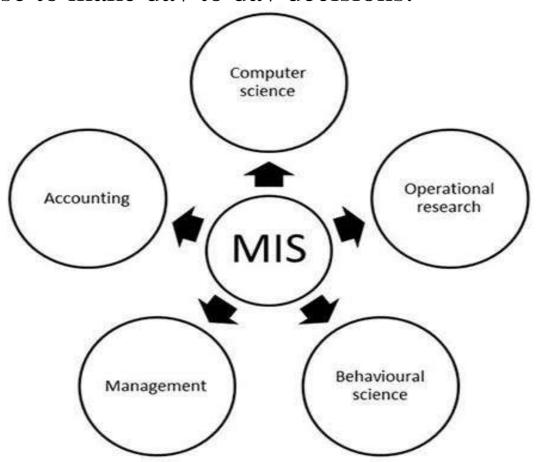


Types of Informantion System



Management Information System

MIS is the use of information technology, people, and business processes to record, store and process data to produce information that decision makers can use to make day to day decisions.



Challenges of Managing the IT Functions

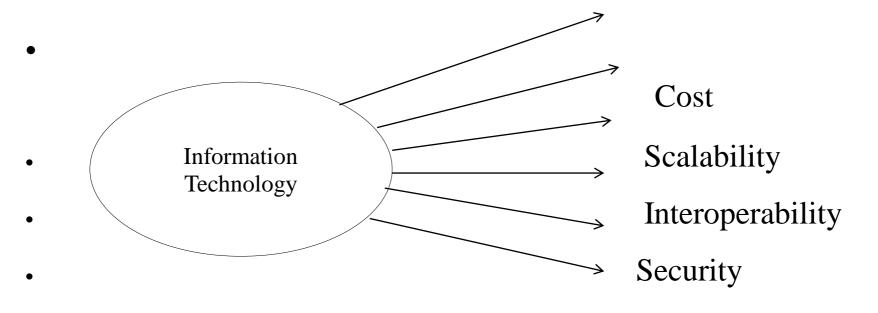
Modern IT Environment

- First Order: Increased speed/efficiency
- Second Order: Restructuring of organization
- re-traning of workers
- Third Order: Restructuring of industry

Centralisation Vs Decentralisation

- Centralized IT Management
- Decentralized IT Management
- Standardisation
- Vendors
- Innovation

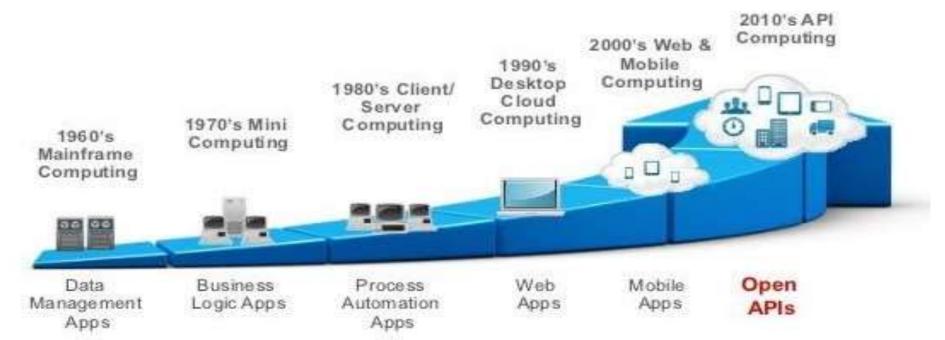
- IT Security
- - External Threats: malware, Human Threat, Phishing
- - Internal Threats
- Managing Security: Authentication,
- Technology Selection



- Vendor Management
- Vendor Selection
- Vendor Contracts
- Ongoing Relationship Management
- Vendor Retension or Termination
- Role of The CIO
- Information System Plan
- Vendor Coordination
- Technology Updates
- Return on Investment of Technology

Evolution Of MIS

- Mainframe and Minicomputer Computing
- personal Computers
- •Client Server Networking
- Enterpires Computing
- Cloud Computing



Features of MIS

- •Timeliness
- Accuracy
- Consistency
- •Completeness
- •Relevance



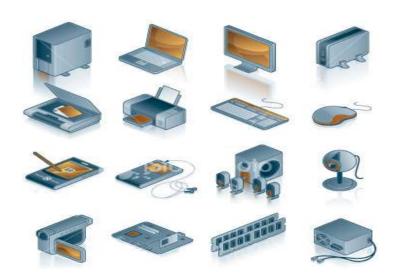






Elements of MIS

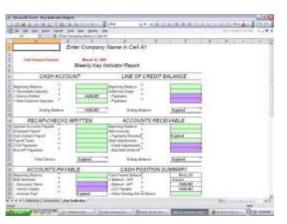
- Hardware
- Software
- Control
- Databases and application programs
- People
- Telecommunications and Networks

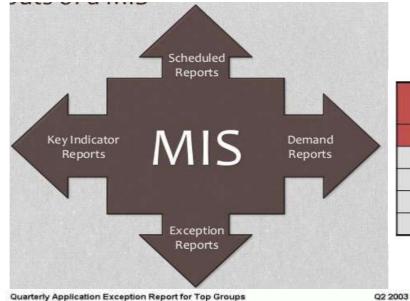




Output of MIS

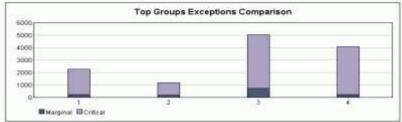






Daily Sales by Sales Rep Summary Report				
	Prepared: 03/08/2012			
Sales Rep ID	Amount			
CAR	Rs.42,345			
GWA	Rs.38,950			
SAK	Rs.22,100			
JWN	Rs.12,350			

Quarterly Application Exception Report for Top Groups



Label	Group	Marginal Exceptions	Critical Exceptions	Total Exceptions	Average Bally Truffic Class Coost
1	Devinet Compression Singuesa	267	2,042	2,309	162
2	GroupA	229	1,000	1,231	142
3	Occupili	779	6,022	5.101	474
4	Hirls-CompressionLab	291	3,865	6,146	661

MIS Objectives

- To provide information for planning, organizing and controlling purposes
- To store and manage data efficiently from all the functional areas of the business.
- To provide information quickly as and when required
- To reduce the risk and uncertainties in the managerial decision-making.
- To speed up the execution of the results with the reliable data available.
- To provide the information regarding the financial health of the business organization.

Benefits of MIS

- Companies are able to identify their strengths and weaknesses due to the presence of revenue reports, employees' performance record etc. Identifying these aspects can help a company improve its business processes and operations.
- Giving an overall picture of the company.
- Acting as a communication and planning tool.
- The availability of customer data and feedback can help the company to align its business processes according to the needs of its customers. The effective management of customer data can help the company to perform direct marketing and promotion activities.
- MIS can help a company gain a competitive advantage.
- MIS reports can help with decision-making as well as reduce downtime for actionable items.

Ethical and Social Issues

- Ethics:
- Ethics are publicly accepted rules of behaviour for social engagement.
- Principles of right and wrong that individuals, acting as free moral agents, use to make choices to guide their behavior.
- Information systems and ethics:
- Information systems raise new ethical questions because they create opportunities for:
- -> Intense social change, threatening existing distributions of power, money, rights, and obligations

Ethical Issues

- 1. Privacy
- -Internet challenges to privacy
- (Cookies, Spyware)
- 2. Workplace Monitoring
- Types of workspace monitoring
- 1. Use of digital video camera
- 2. Use of computer network logs
- 3. Scanning & storage of all outgoing as well as incoming e-mails
- 4. Use of employee i-card to monitor physical movement

- The information Panopticon



3. Power Over Users

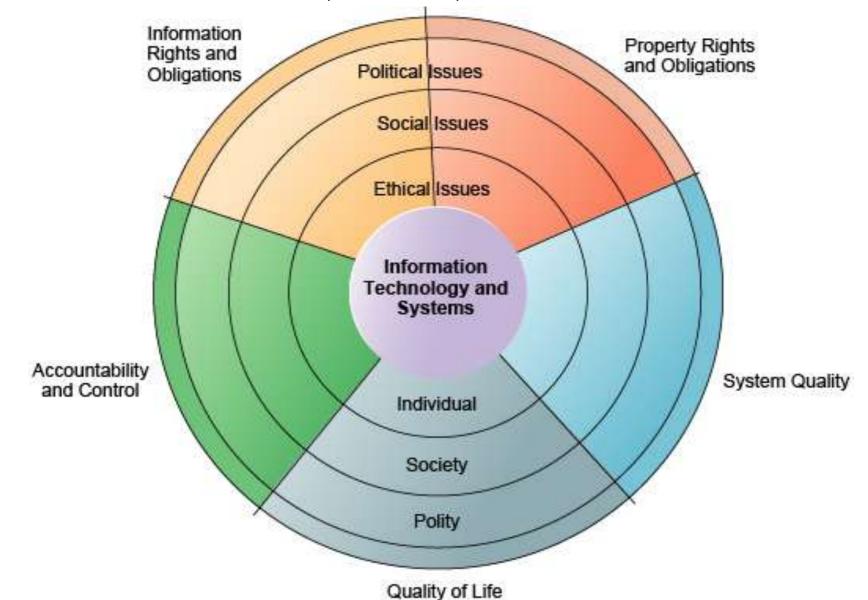


Excercise of power by systems professionals



Ethical and Social Issues Related to System

• Model for Ethical, Social, Political Issues



- Five Moral Dimensions of Information Age
- 1) Information rights and obligations
- 2)- The rights that individuals & organizations have with respect to information that pertains to themselves.
- 3) Property rights and obligations
- 4)- The rights that individuals & organizations have with respect to property in digital society
- 5) Accountability and control
- 6)- The mechanisms for accessing responsibility for decisions made & action taken
- 7) System quality
- 8)- Standards of data & system quality that should protect individual rights & the safety of society

- Basic Concepts for Ethical Analysis
- 1. Responsibility

Accepting the potential costs, duties, and obligations for decisions

2. Accountability

Mechanisms for identifying responsible parties

3. Liability

Permits individuals (and firms) to recover damages done to them

4. Due Process

Laws are well known and understood, with an ability

Social Issues

- Workplace Behaviour & Health
- Resistance & Conformity
- - Change in work practice
- DE-skilling & Alienation
- Telecommuting
- E-waste
- -Managing E-waste

Information Technology Infrastructure & Choices

• What is the infrastructure?

IT Infrastructure Decisions VISIBILITY Peak of Inflated Expectations • - Business needs Plateau of Productivity - Technology issues Slope of Enlightenment - The technology hype cycle Trough of Disillusionment • Infrastructure Component echnology Trigger

. Hardware

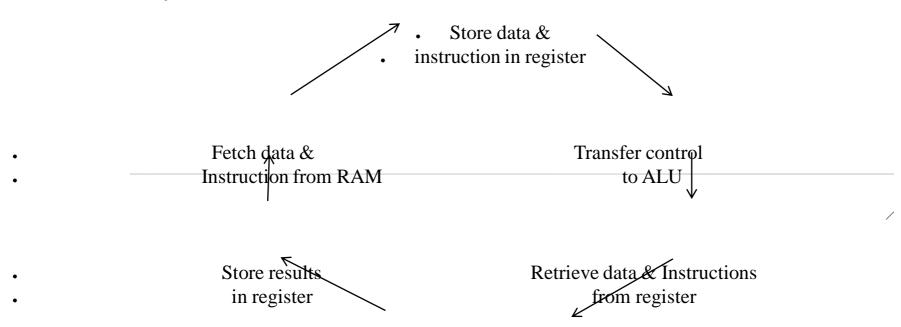
Software

Networks

- Hardware
- . 1. Processor
- - Instruction Cycle

- Execution Cycle

. Instruction cycle



24

2. The Computer

- Desktop
- Laptop
- Servers
- 3. Random Access Memory
- 4. The Board & Bus
- 5. Secondary Storage
- 6. Peripherals
- 7. Hand-held Computers



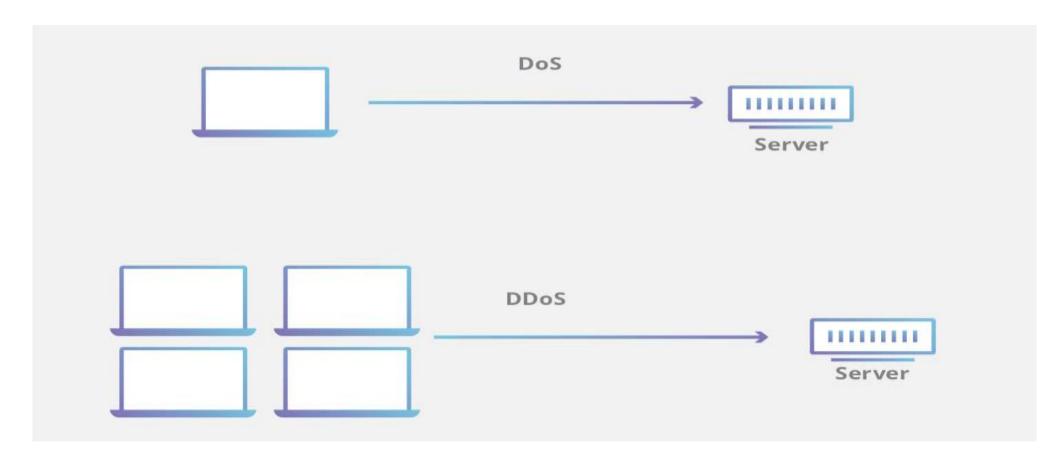
- Software
- System Software (Operating System)
- Linux, Windows, MacOS, Solaris
- Application Software
- Databases, Enterprise Software, Office Productivity, Utilities, Networking, Multimedia Software, Software Development, Games/Entertainment, Embedded Software
- Networks
- Solutions
- Cloud Computing (salesforce.com)

Information System Security & Control

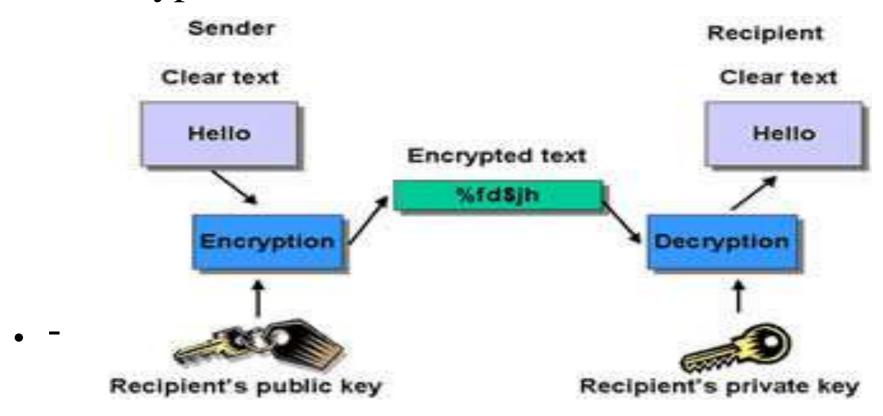
- Threats to the organisation
- - Malware (ILOVEYOU, Conficker Worm)
- Cracking & Espionage
- Phishing & Identity Theft



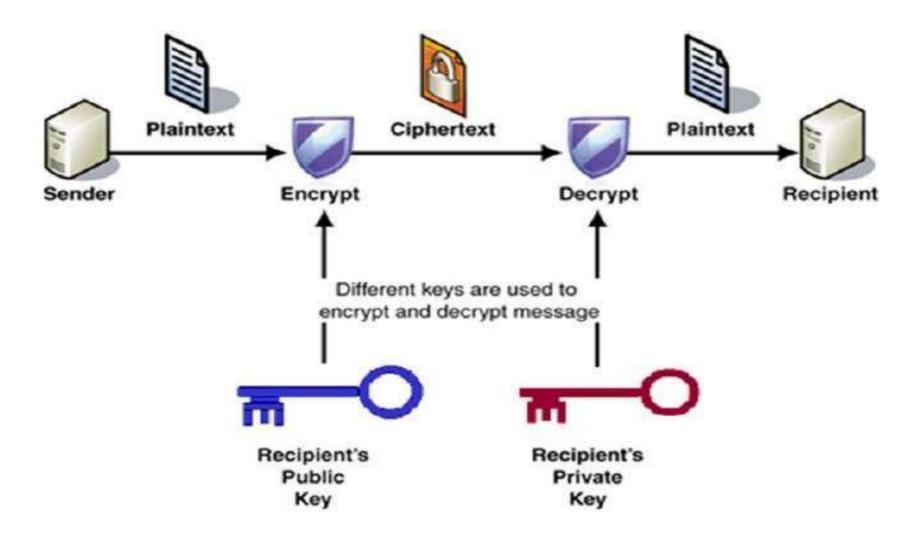
- Denial-of-Service Attack
- Distributed DoS Attack



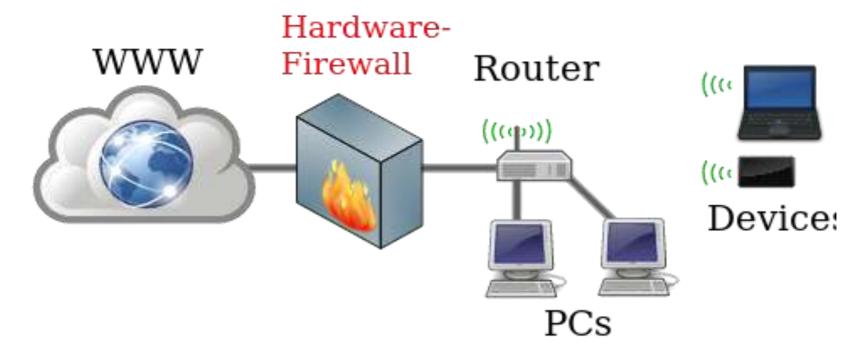
- Technology for handling security
- Encryption



- Public key cryptography



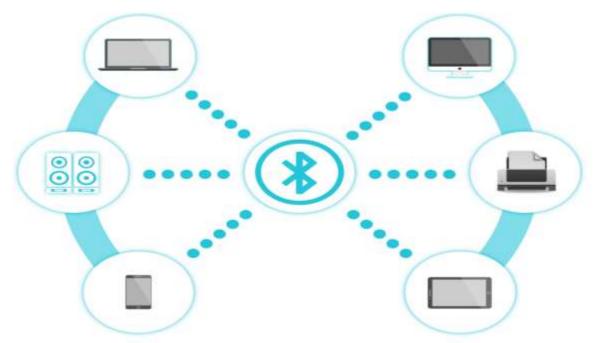
- Firewall



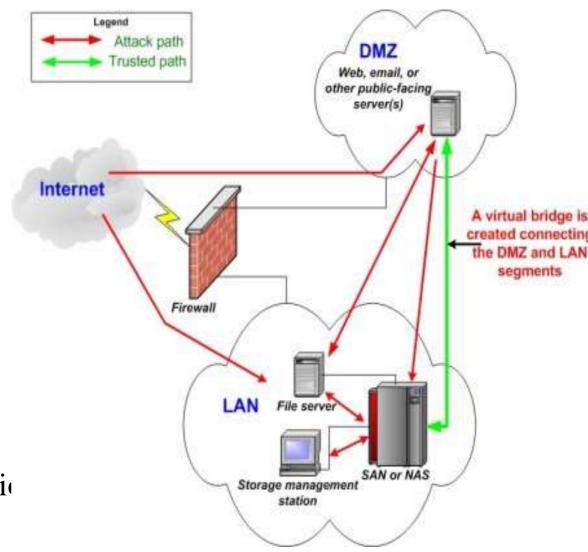
- Virtual Private Network

- Wireless Technology

- 1. Wi-Fi Routers
- 2. Bluetooth
- 3. Blackberry
- 4. RFID
- 5. Wireless Sensor Networks



- Managing Security
- I. Confidentiality
- II. Authentication
- III.Message integrity
- IV.Access & availability
- V.-> Securing the Network
- VI.1. Perimeter Security
- VII.(Demilitarised Zone)
- VIII.2. Two-Factor Authentication
- **IX.-> Securing the Client**
- X.1. Desktop Firewall



- -> Creating a Secure Environment
- -> Security Audit & Risk Assesment
- -> Disaster Recovery Planning

Case Studies -Information Technology Infrastructure in a Bank



Software developer	Product	Lead Customers
Infosys	Finacle	ICICI Bank IDBI Bank
TCS	BANCS	SBI and Indian banks
I flex	Flex cube	HDFC bank

• Finacle

- Features of Finacle:
- (i) Finacle core banking solution is designed on a completely web based paradigm.
- (ii) It is multi-currency CRM-enabled core banking solution
- (iii) Based on open systems and is extensively parameterisable solution
- (iv) It supports 24x7 operations,

Functional overview

• Finacle core banking solution offers comprehensive retail, corporate and trade finance features- all in a highly secure and reliable environment.

. 1. Retail banking

• Finacle core banking solution supports product management and account management for the full range of retail banking products such as Savings, Current/Checking, Overdraft, Revolving overdraft, Term Deposits and all types of retail Loans [Personal Loans, Auto Loans and Mortgages].

. 2. Corporate banking

4. Common modules

Finacle offers extensive common modules which include support for Clearing (including electronic and RTGS), Standing Instructions, General Ledger, Signature display and management, document tracking, limits and collateral management, delinquency management and a whole range of day to day and year end reports. Finacle has the capability of interfacing with various payment gateways, Anti Money Laundering solutions, Regulatory reporting systems, Statement management and distribution systems consolidation packages.

- Information Technology Infrastructure in Manufacturing
- MIS in Educational System